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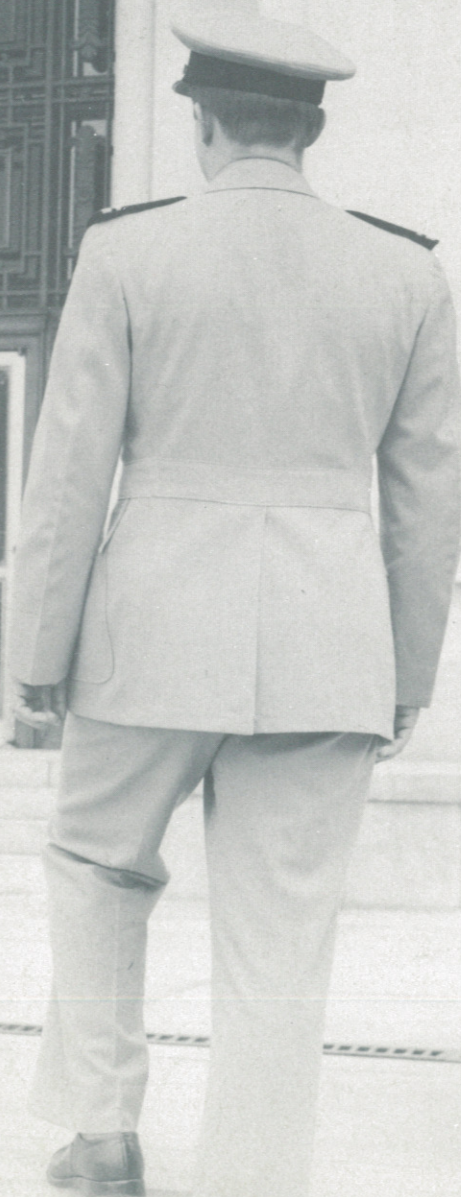


GRADUATE TRAINING

FOR
INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL
AND
DENTAL OFFICERS

THE NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL • NATIONAL NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER • BETHESDA 14, MARYLAND

NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER



**GRADUATE
TRAINING**
for
**INTERNATIONAL
MEDICAL and DENTAL
OFFICERS**

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U. S. NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL
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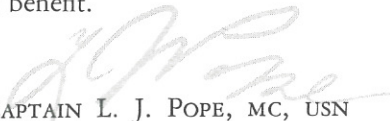
THE NAVY MEDICAL SCHOOL
NATIONAL NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER
BETHESDA 14, MARYLAND

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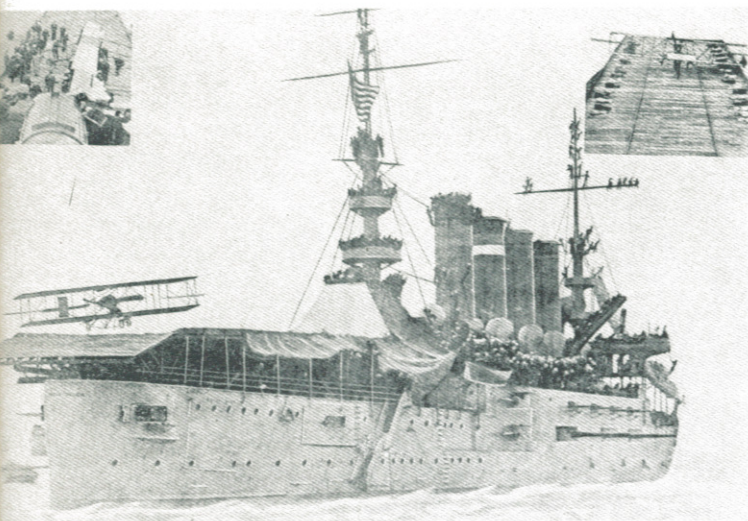
Introduction:

In the course of the travels and associations of our Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Arleigh Burke, U.S.N., in many countries throughout the free world, he was impressed with the need for further professional training and coordination in all categories of naval and military training, among them being Military Medical Management and Preventive Medicine. Accordingly, a plan was devised and logistical support was established by the Navy Department to bring senior medical officers and staff medical officers from friendly powers to the United States for intensive training courses metered to each nation's requirements. These courses form a solid foundation for the mutual understanding and appreciation that the growing pains of rapid increase of populations, the scourges of epidemics and the cultural breakdowns brought about by political upheavals are moving man's way of life into an entirely new era of living. Our good friends in many lands and our own colleagues will both benefit.


CAPTAIN L. J. POPE, MC, USN
Commanding Officer
Naval Medical School

Global medicine concepts promote international amity as well as providing a better understanding of people, views, and techniques abroad.

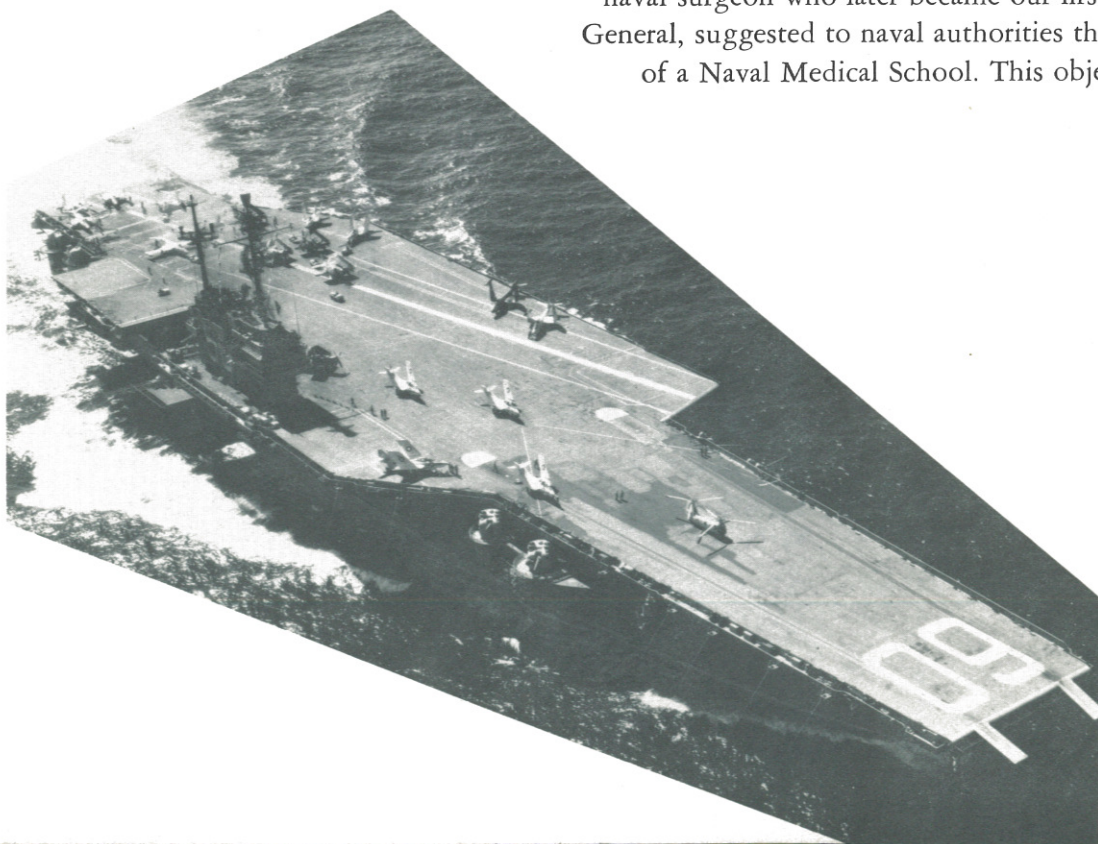




Foreword . . .

Throughout the history of the world, the problem of scientific advancement, with special emphasis on the science of medicine, has challenged the mind of man. From the days of folklore medicine, and through research, the constant efforts of medicine have been directed toward a better understanding of the many diseases, their origin, mode of dispersion and prevention, as they relate to man and his environment. The military services of all nations have encountered special problems in this respect; experience has taught them the need for furthering technical and professional education in medical matters.

As early as 1809, Dr. W. P. C. Barton, a young naval surgeon who later became our first Surgeon General, suggested to naval authorities the creation of a Naval Medical School. This objective was

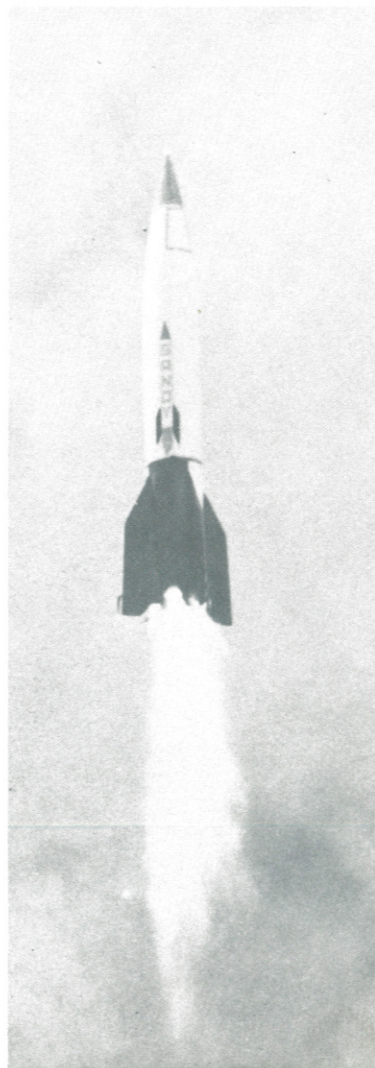




eventually realized in 1902 with the establishment of the U. S. Naval Medical School in Washington, D. C. During the past decade, medical officers and technicians of many nations have studied at the U. S. Naval Medical School alongside officers of the U. S. Armed Forces. Together they have shared a common experience and interest in making a contribution to the effectiveness of their respective Armed Forces. A broader horizon has been opened to all those who have studied in the United States and an enduring satisfaction afforded them upon returning to the service of their own nation.

This brochure is in the nature of a treatise on the objectives of the U. S. Naval Medical School, with special emphasis on medical technology at the mid-20th century.

. . . there is still so much to be done.



Naval Medical or Dental Management Course

PURPOSE

To provide instruction in the organization and management of a military medical or dental department. A concomitant of the course is the development of an environment of mutual understanding.

QUALIFICATIONS

Eligibility is limited to senior medical or dental officers (Commander to Admiral) of foreign countries. In order to ensure that the participants will benefit to the fullest extent from the instruction offered, a working knowledge of the English language is a prerequisite.

CURRICULUM

The 10 weeks' course for senior officers, beginning in September, is set up on the policy, planning, and organizational level. Global medicine concepts are first expounded. This is followed by visits to the Secretary of Defense for Health within the Department of Defense and The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, where the organization and functions of the naval medical departments are outlined and explained. Training matters, medical planning and logistics, comptroller aspects, preventive medicine, materiel coordination and medical research, and publications of the Navy are the principal areas in which these senior officers are briefed. An important phase of the course is Hospital Administration, in which organizational structures are

Instruction is provided by the ablest medical officers of the U. S. Navy in all specialties of medicine, surgery and public health.

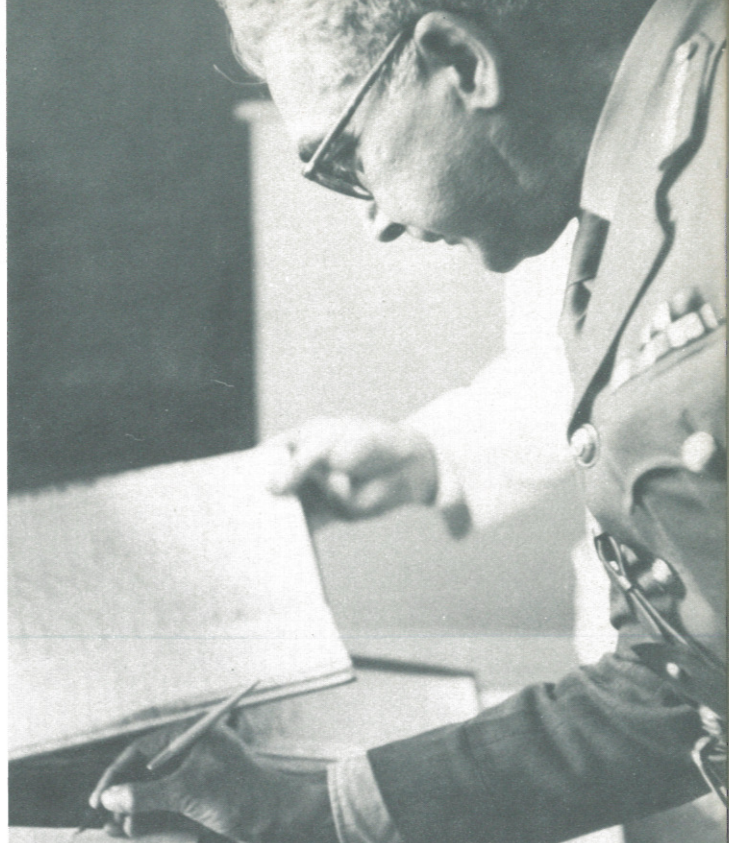


for Senior Foreign Officers

presented, together with personnel management policies; selection and training of personnel records, compensation, and medico-legal problems. Following in order, week by week symposiums are presented by distinguished authorities dealing with Tropical Medicine, Cold Weather Medicine, Thermal Stress, Submarine Medicine, Nutrition, Venereal Disease, Parasitic Diseases, Tuberculosis, Virology, Aviation Medicine, Dental Problems of the U. S. Navy and Dental Research; Atomic, Biological and Chemical Warfare; Nuclear Medicine and Radio isotopes: Special Weapons, Trauma, Passive Defense and Mass Casualty Management. In addition, there are numerous field trips to other medical centers in the United States, military supply depots, naval hospitals, naval training stations, including the Naval Academy, Marine Training Bases, water and sewage plants, milk processing plant, super markets and packing plants, Museums of Natural History, industrial plants, Public Health Centers, Preventive Medicine Units, and the United Nations Headquarters. Both senior and staff groups participate jointly in these field trips where they are briefed in much detail on all aspects of operations at each activity and their bearing on the conservation of manpower. A similar curriculum for dental officers is available.

HOW TO APPLY

Individual application shall be submitted by the Navy Section of the Military Assistance Advisory Group to Chief of Naval Operations (OP-632).



Signing "The Book" in the Admiral's office is a customary ritual for all international medical officers reporting aboard at the U. S. National Naval Medical Center.

"Post-Mortem" discussions of lectures or technical demonstrations are universal traits of man.



Naval Preventive Medicine or Dental Course



For posterity, surgical techniques of master surgeons are recorded on color film.

PURPOSE

To provide instruction in the field of preventive medicine or dentistry applicable on a global scale in an environment of mutual understanding.

QUALIFICATIONS

Enrollment is limited to Junior Medical or Dental Officers (Lieutenant Junior Grade to Lieutenant Commander) of foreign countries. Enrollees are required to have sufficient command of the English language to enable them fully to participate in all phases of the course.

CURRICULUM

The course of 10 weeks' duration beginning each September is planned and presented on the working and control level of military and naval medicine. It deals particularly with Preventive Medicine, Sanitation, and miscellaneous related subjects that project our medical thinking and planning into the future. The orientation lectures at the beginning of each course for the Command Group is attended in each instance by the Staff Group. The use of television and other audio-visual aids in teaching is demonstrated to the staff groups as media in medical education. Medical films are frequently used throughout the Staff Course to accentuate and highlight formal lectures on many different subjects.

for Junior Foreign Officers

A condensed version of the staff course in broad outlines may be appreciated readily by the following topics: Preventive Medicine Principles, Personal Hygiene, Immunization programs, Physical and Psychiatric Screening of Naval Personnel in Selection for Naval Service, tropical diseases such as malaria, schistosomiasis, typhus, intestinal parasites, leprosy, etc. Other lectures given will include Nutrition Principles, Venereal Disease Control Measures, Tuberculosis Control, Food Poisoning, Insect Vectors, Sanitation, Thermal Stress, Aviation Medicine, Submarine Medicine and Diving Principles, Nuclear Medicine, Dental Services Navy, Tissue Bank Research and Techniques, Passive Defense and Mass Casualty Care, Body Armor, Atomic, Biologic and Chemical Warfare.

The Command and Staff courses terminate with attendance at the Association of Military Surgeons Annual Meeting in Washington, D. C. This meeting consists of a series of the most recent advances in medical military specialties and adds a strong flavor of international relations, since many foreign doctors belong to the association. A similar curriculum for dental officers is available.

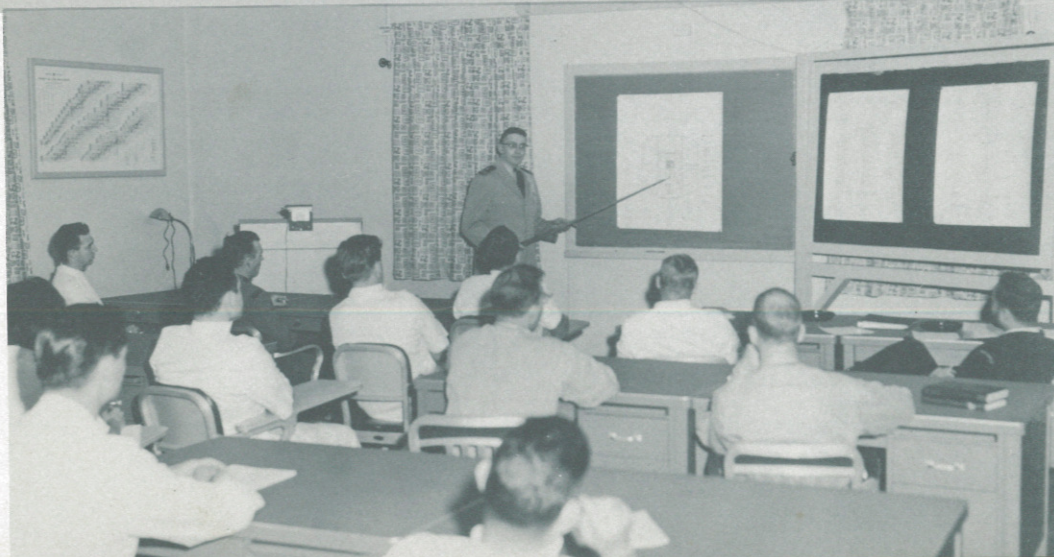
HOW TO APPLY

Individual application shall be submitted by the Navy Section of the Military Assistance Advisory Group to Chief of Naval Operations (OP-632).



A modern working medical library with over 500 current journals and 40,000 reference books is available to everyone affiliated with the naval medical school.

As micro-organisms became important in the last half of the 19th century, so will nuclear reactions become important to medicine in the last half of the 20th century.

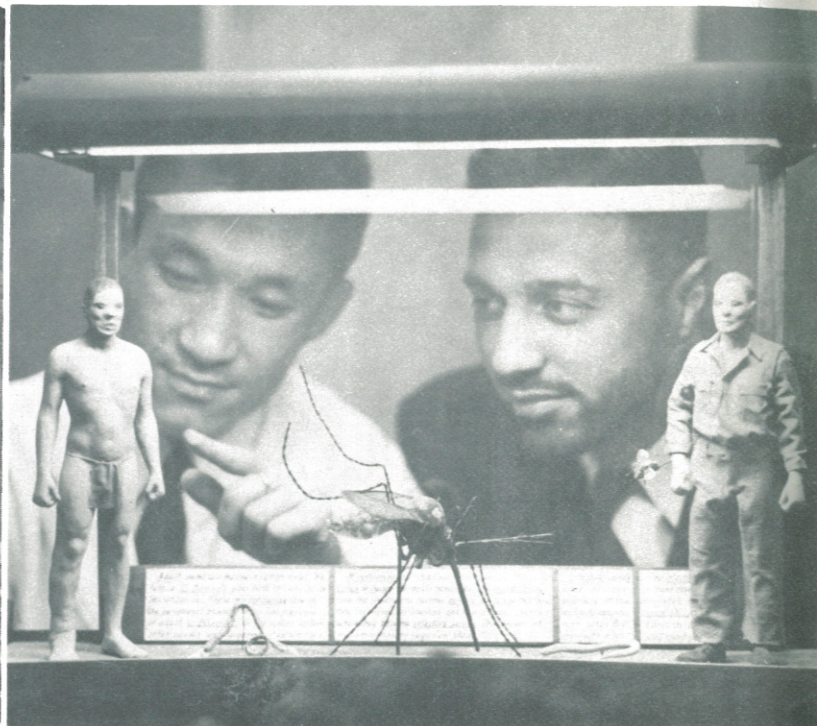


Categories of SPECIFIC INSTRUCTION



PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

. . . Through the improvement of man's environment, the elimination of intermediate hosts and/or vectors of infection, and the treatment and control reservoir hosts, human longevity, welfare and peace of mind will be immensely enhanced.



ENTOMOLOGY

. . . The techniques of collection, recognition, behavior, and the ecological set-up of insect vectors of medical importance is a fascinating and essential aspect of preventive medicine, especially for those medical officers destined to serve with military forces in virgin areas or in combat.

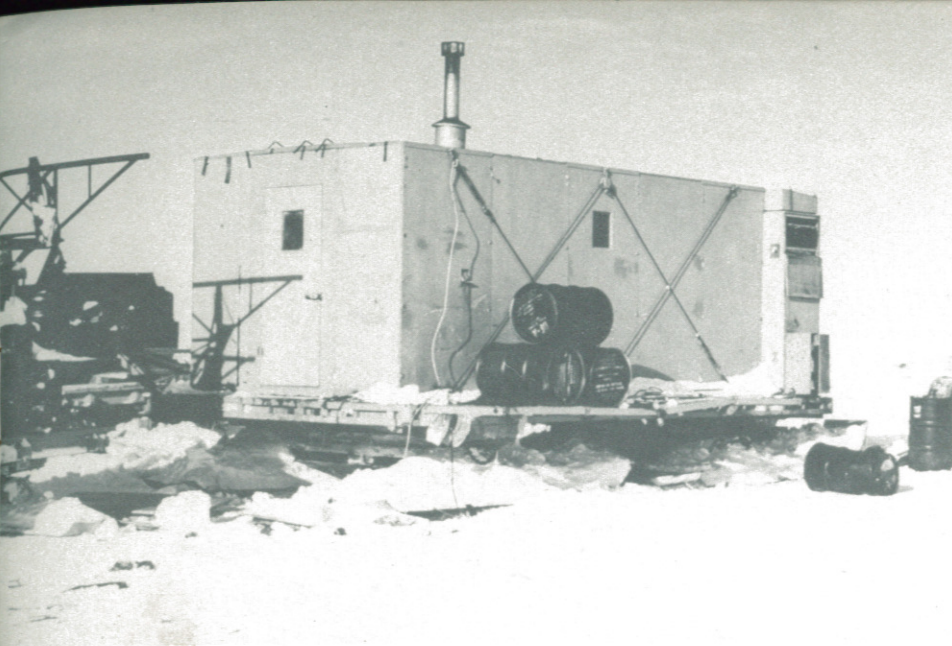


Photo by Captain E. E. Hedblom, MC, USN

COLD WEATHER MEDICINE

"Wannigans," or mobile shelters, designed for the antarctic service, provide a haven for living, preparation of food, storage of clothing and medical supplies, and a sick bay.

ZOOLOGY

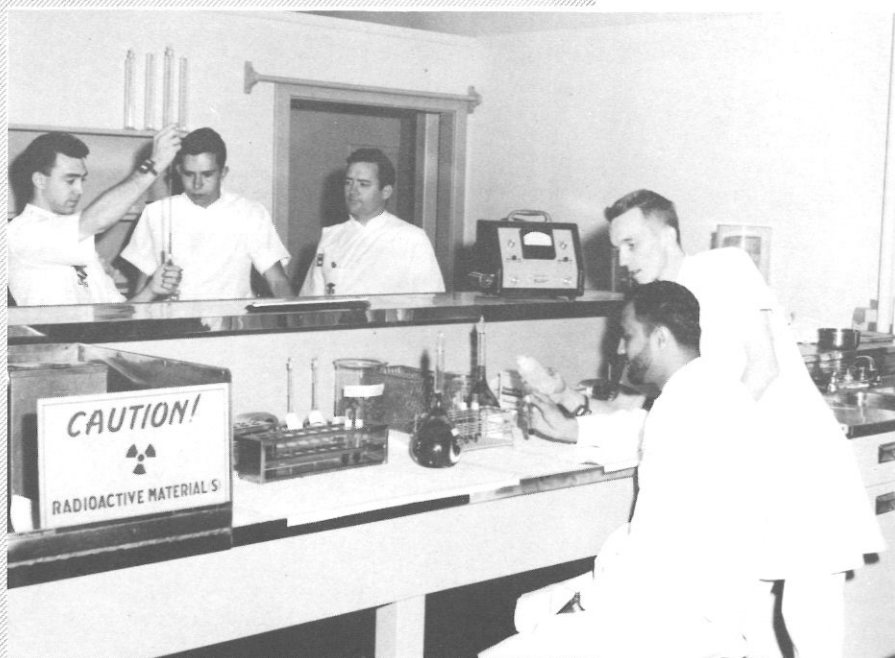
A sound knowledge of the genus, specie and habits of the fauna in any sector of the world's continents and the biting preferences of blood-sucking insects affords the Preventive Medicine officer a basic understanding of the epidemiology of many endemic diseases of such regions.





TROPICAL MEDICINE

The evolution of tropical medical problems, especially in the fields of pathology, therapeutics, and prevention interests all medical officers.



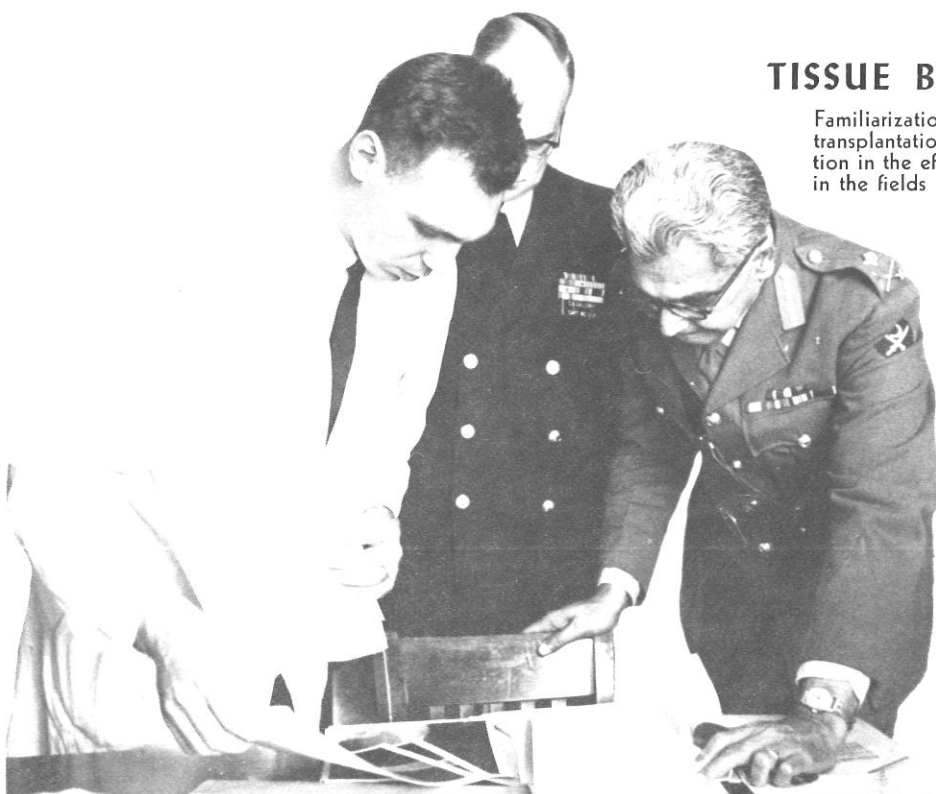
RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPE TECHNIQUES

Learning to prepare, handle, and use radioisotopes is as exacting as the solution of a mathematical equation.



NUCLEAR MEDICINE

As the new era of nuclear reaction emerges, the mid-20th century physicians again find themselves challenged by an ever-expanding field in Nuclear Medicine with unique diagnostic techniques which are as intriguing as the discovery by the 19th century physicians that micro-organisms were the causation of disease.



TISSUE BANK

Familiarization with the results of homotransplantation is of primary consideration in the effective use of a Tissue Bank in the fields of orthopedics and surgery.



MEDICAL ASPECTS OF SPECIAL WEAPONS

Modern warfare has reached a phase wherein it is swiftly capable of overturning the order and system of things in vast regions of the earth. Man everywhere must devise new first-aid and survival techniques to apply to such catastrophic events and stress patterns.



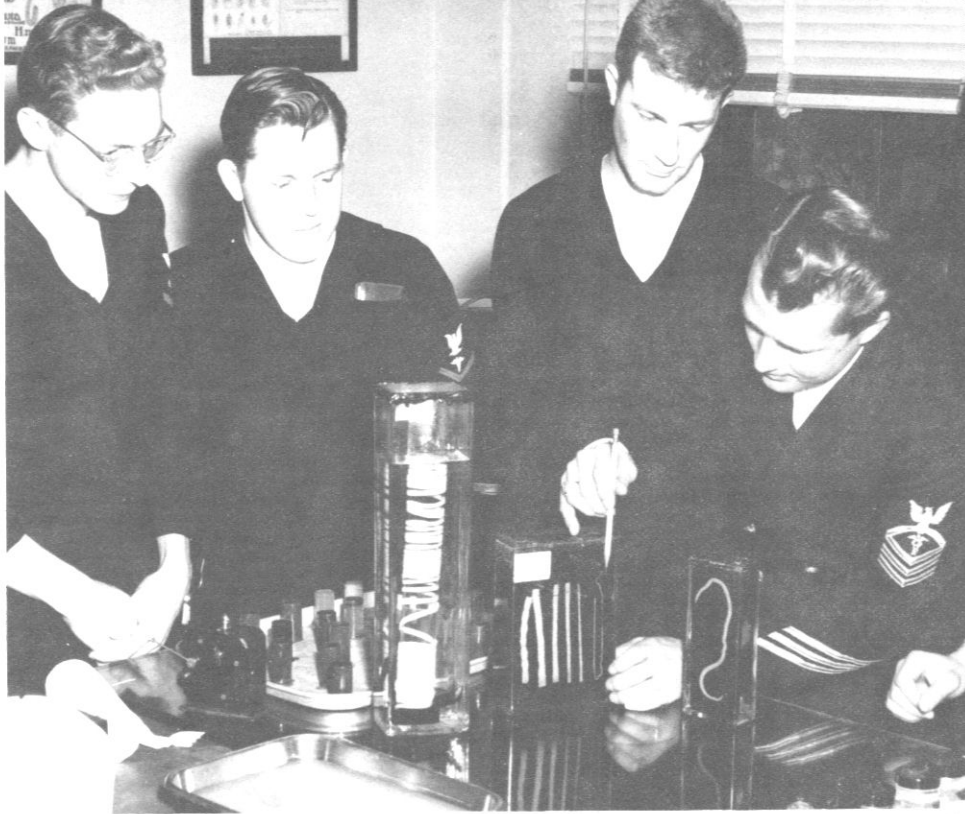
PATHOLOGY

To become a mature surgeon one must often traverse a path between the operating room and the surgical pathology laboratory.



HEMATOLOGY

Close supervision and individual instruction in Hematology affords medical personnel a wide experience in the interpretation of normal and pathological circulatory conditions.

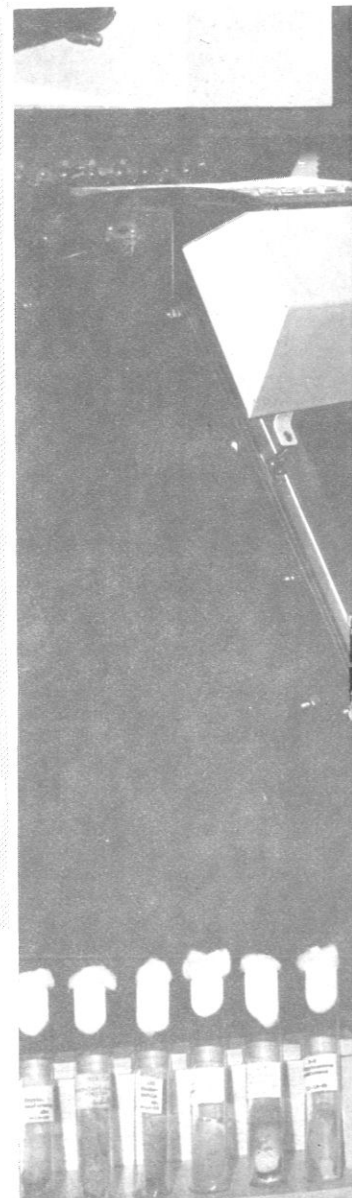
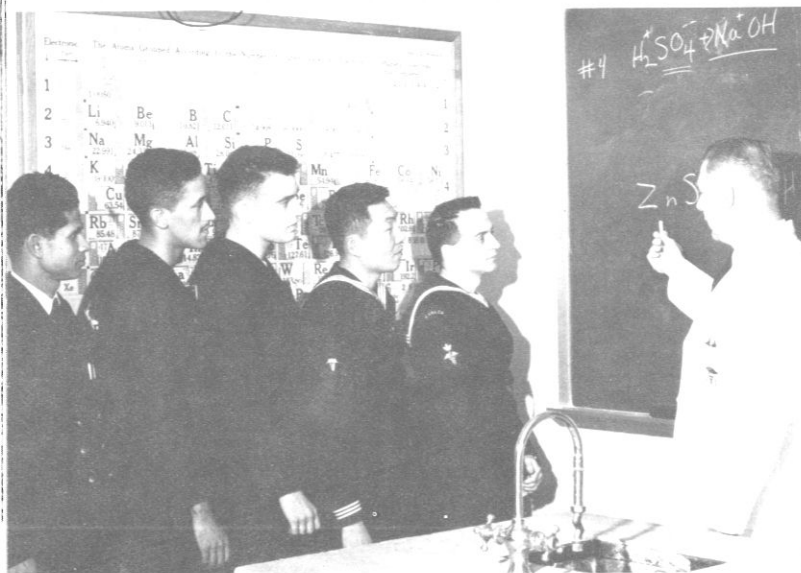


PARASITOLOGY

Lectures and practical laboratory work in the Parasitology and Morphology of Parasites, and measures of Parasite Control, are among the subjects taught to medical personnel whose mission is to save the lives of man-power in the Armed Forces.

CHEMISTRY

"There is neither creed nor color, border nor breed" where the minds of men unravel the building blocks of the universe.

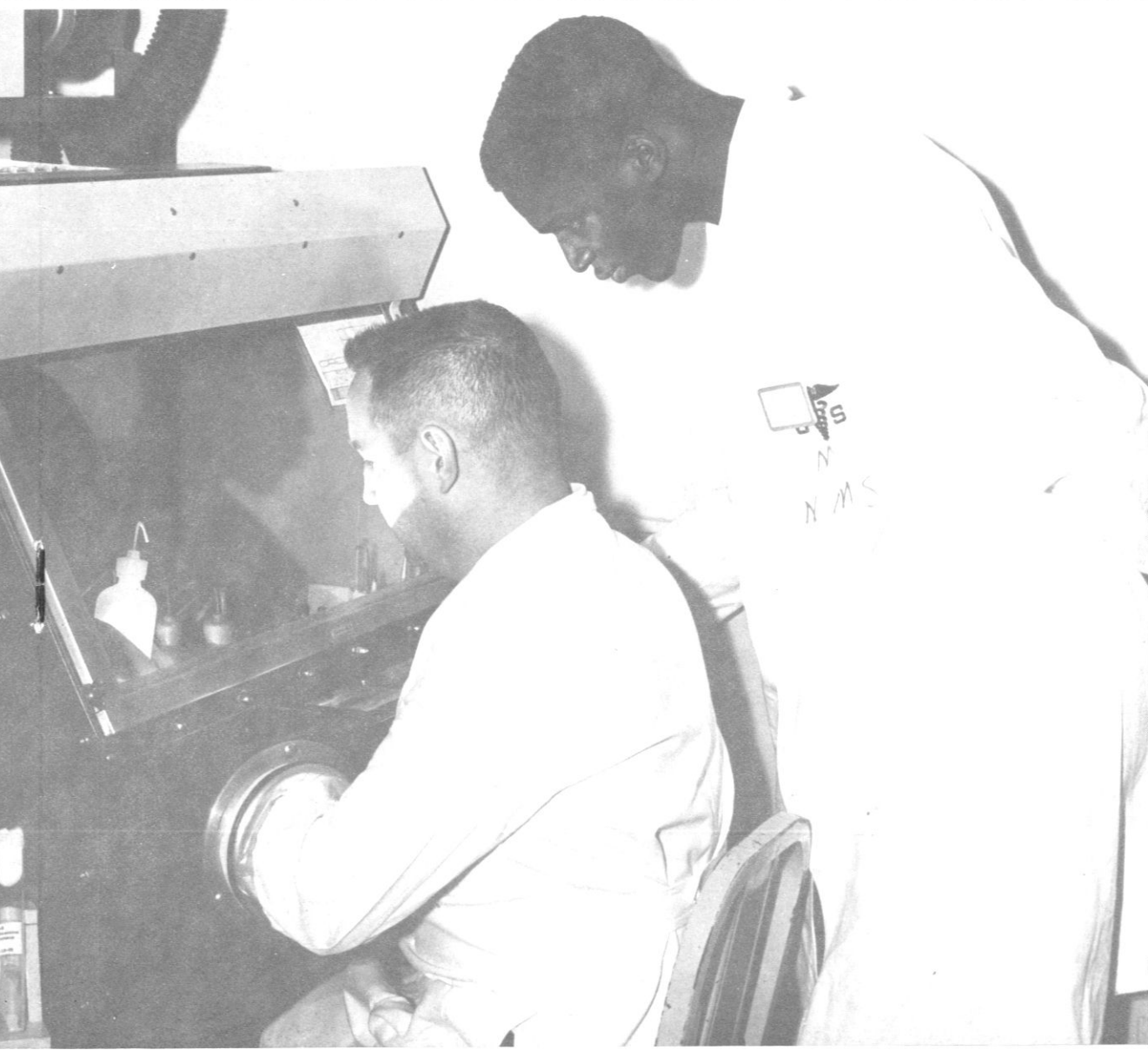


OGY

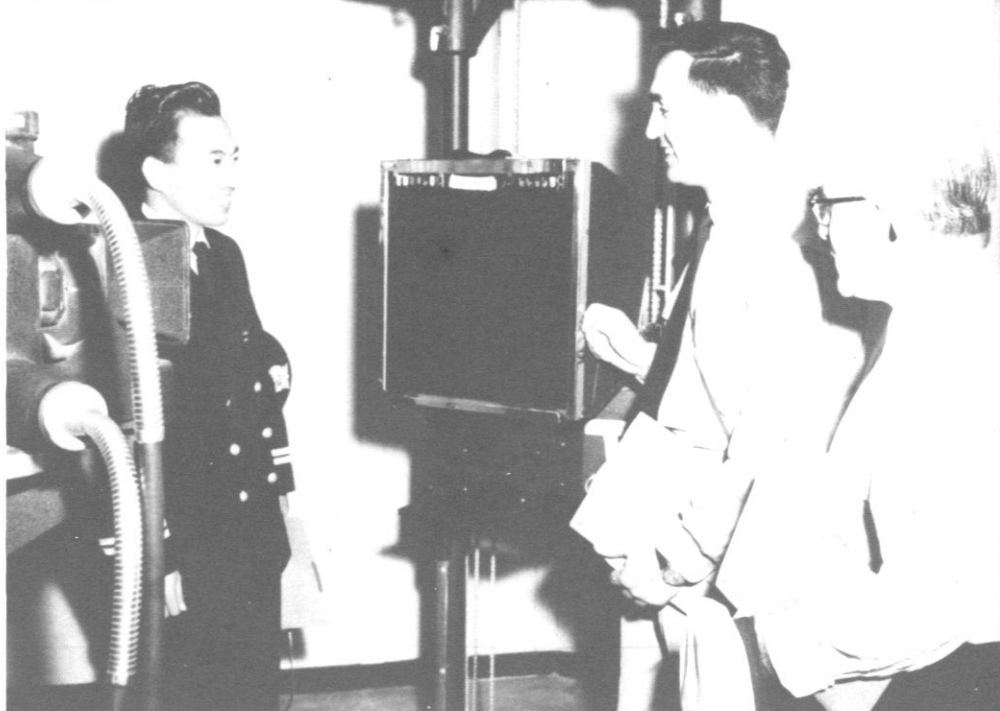
laboratory training in the Life Cycles
parasites, together with associated sani-
among the disciplines mastered by
se mission it is to maintain the health
med Forces of a nation.

BACTERIOLOGY

Students of micro-biological procedures receive individual instruction







Students recall that Amphiskios of ancient Greece said he could cast his shadow in two directions at once, but Roentgen made it possible for modern man to cast shadows from his interior in any direction. Courses are provided that teach the basic principles and technical procedures of radiography.

X-RAY

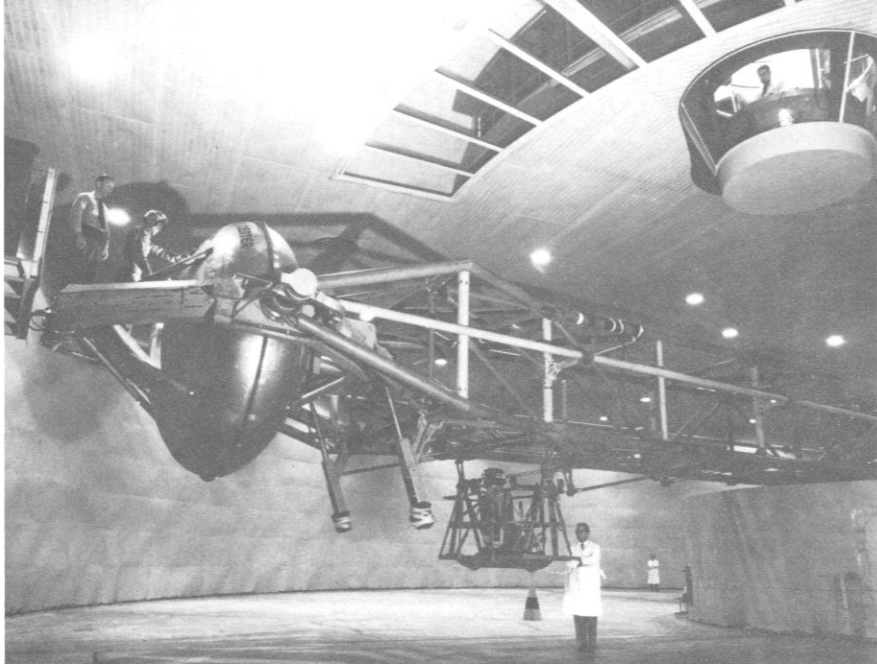
HOSPITAL FOOD SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

Emphasis is put upon Food Service in the U. S. Navy. A visit to any galley ashore or afloat not only arouses a favorable effect upon the five senses, but expresses a quality of living, the warp and woof of which is compounded from the culinary arts of ages immemorial brought up-to-date through the agencies of supply, preservation, and storage. This art is now scientifically controlled and guided according to basic nutritional standards, sanitary sciences, and psychological implications.

MODERN DENTISTRY

The advice of the internist and the dental surgeon is often vital in making medical policy for a community preventive medicine and public health program.

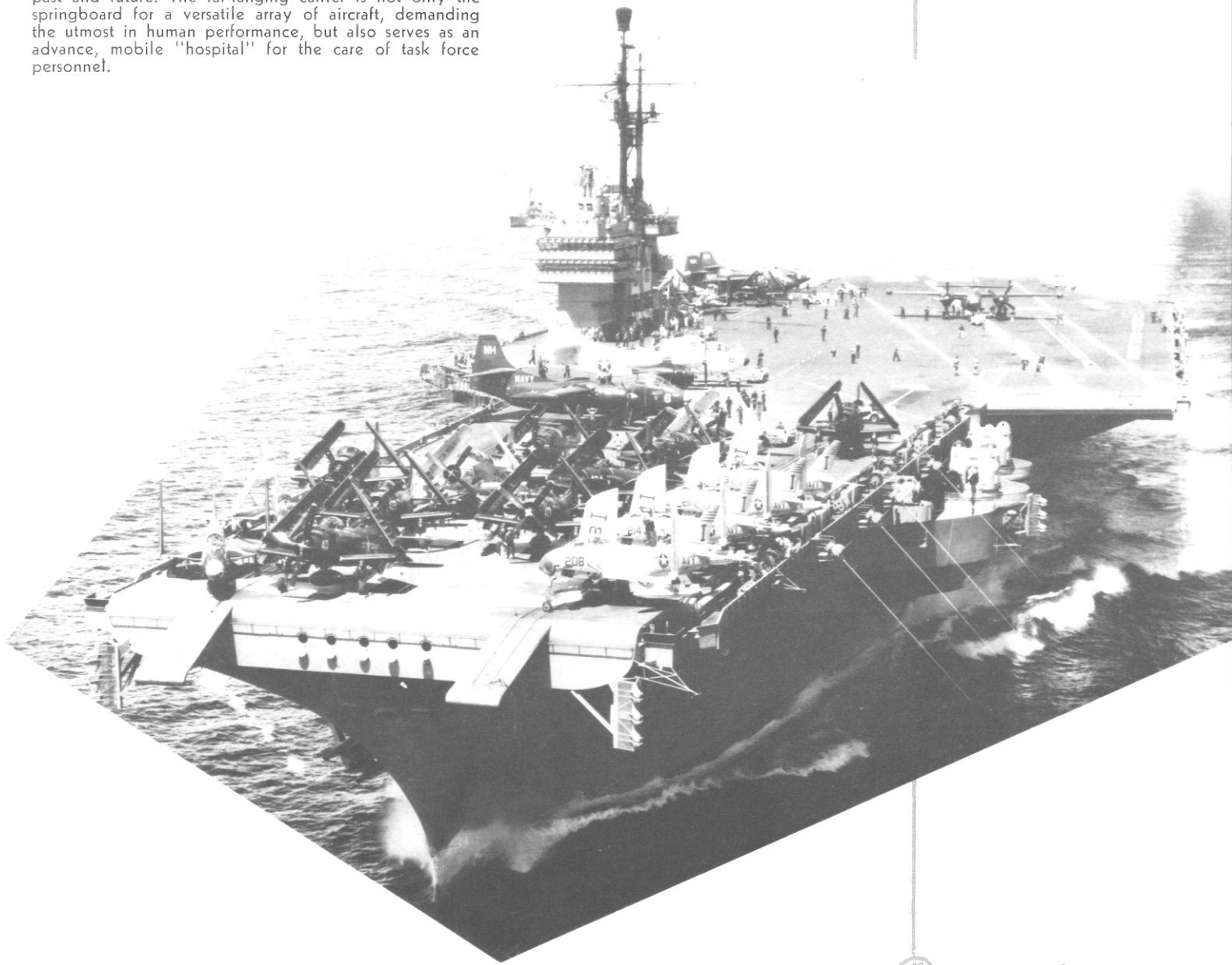




Exhaustive research is the necessary prelude to man's conquest of space. Significant aeromedical work on the X-15 vehicle has been conducted at the world's largest human centrifuge at the Navy's Air Development Center, Johnsville, Pennsylvania.



Today's aeromedical practice is a challenging blend of past and future. The far-ranging carrier is not only the springboard for a versatile array of aircraft, demanding the utmost in human performance, but also serves as an advance, mobile "hospital" for the care of task force personnel.



AVIATION MEDICINE



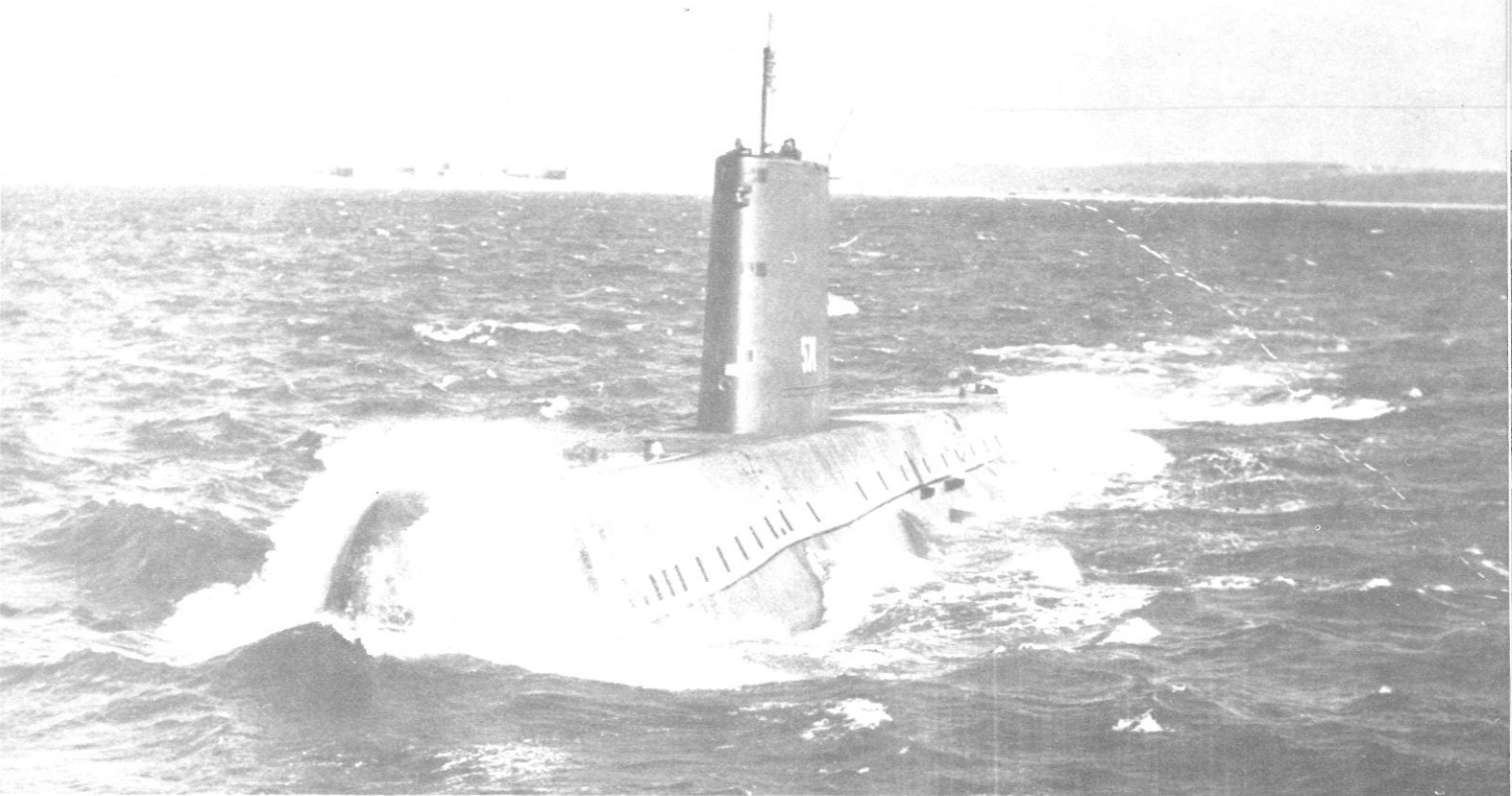
More than 2000 flight surgeons have been graduated from the Navy's School of Aviation Medicine, located at the Headquarters of the Naval Air Training Command, Pensacola, Florida. Numerous students from other countries have received aeromedical and flight training at this international "Annapolis of the Air."

SUBMARINE MEDICINE

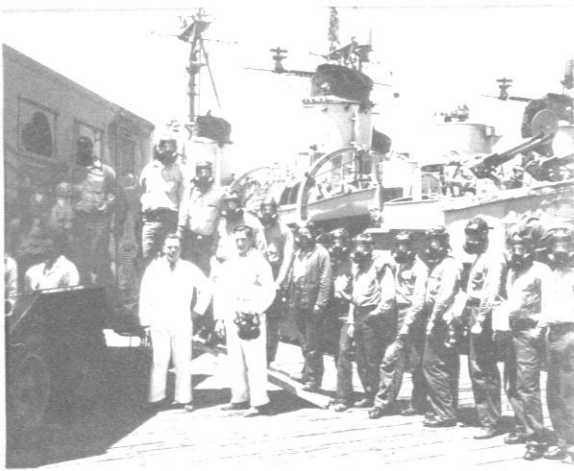
A patient with Caisson's disease or the "bends" being put into pressure chamber for treatment.



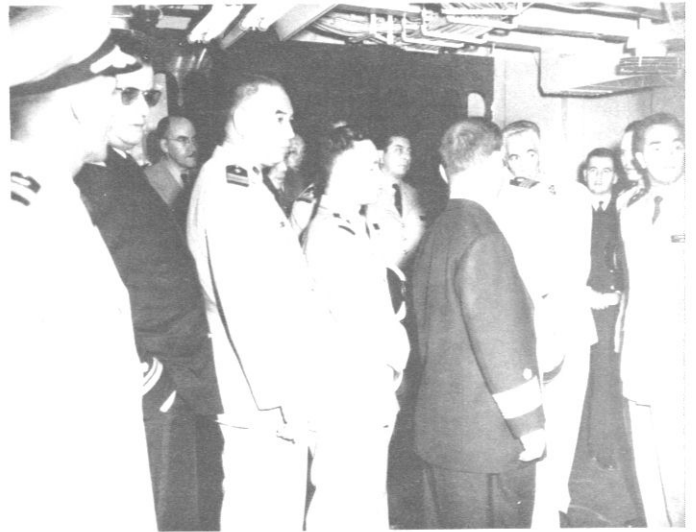
Training with equipment in a high pressure chamber.



In the interior of an atomic powered "Sub," submarine medical specialists are concerned with the health and welfare of the crew and have discovered a multitude of chemical emanations, the elimination of which makes it possible to remain submerged for many days.



Passive defense training.



The faces of our friends dramatically express a sense of new dimensions in sea-power, as they range through a modern attack aircraft carrier.



A pharmacy on a small man-o-war.



A clean ship is a happy ship.

A U. S. Navy destroyer squadron Commander honors the visiting international medical officers of 20 nations with a luncheon aboard his flagship.



ABOARD SHIP

A U. S. naval medical officer of a destroyer squadron escorting international medical officers through the medical facilities of the squadron flagship.





The Commanding Officer of a U. S. Naval Air Station welcomes aboard Rear Admiral Hu, the Surgeon General of the Nationalist Chinese Naval Medical Corps.

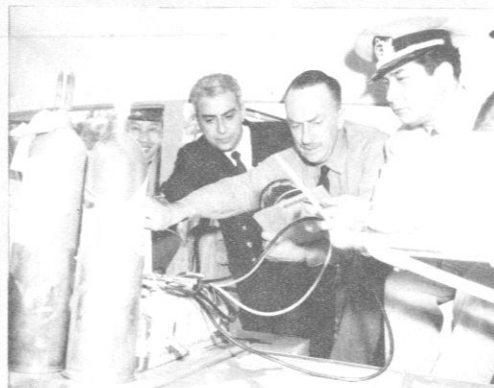
IN THE FIELD

Men of good will.



International medical officers are afforded ample opportunity to observe U. S. Marine field training and tactics.

Modern battalion field surgeons with troops must have practical training in the use of the portable resuscitator.



A moment of relaxation with U. S. Marines in the field.



Visiting surgeons participating in amphibious operations; handling simulated casualties at a battalion aid-station.





Rear Admiral B. W. Hogan, MC, USN, Surgeon General, U. S. Navy, on the occasion of the first convocation of international medical officers' graduate training courses in September 1957, states that all of us will share our medical knowledge and experiences in common and in an atmosphere of mutual trust.

Tissue metabolism factors such as oxygen up-take are explained in connection with research problems of the Tissue Bank.

IN THE SCHOOLS



Orthopedic problems are presented and discussed.



A mobile surgical van and its equipment elicits much discussion and interest.

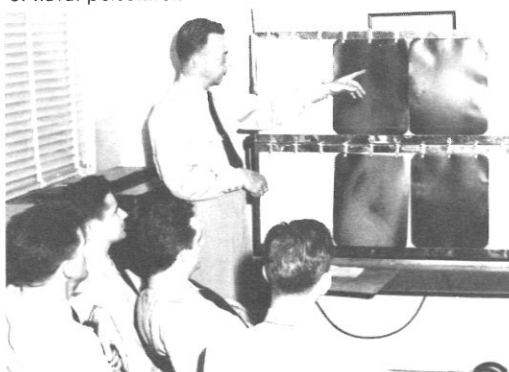


Interesting seminars concerned with certain forms of life and their specific biotoxicological principles are held.



The control console for a small nuclear reactor used for the production of medical isotopes.

The preventive medicine aspects of chest diseases, case finding procedures, diagnosis, and disposition are vital to the long-term physical effectiveness of naval personnel.



Attention is focused upon the Tissue Bank and the materials it can supply to the advanced modern surgeon.



The golf course on the grounds of the Naval Medical Center has been honored by the devotees of this sport from many nations.

A group of international medical officers assemble for a social hour in a typical American home.



RECREATION AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES



Around the world we partake of food and have many a pleasant rendezvous.



Left to right: Brigadier General Moghbel of Iran; Captain Lill, MC, USN; Captain Azari of Iran; Rear Admiral B. W. Hogan, MC, USN, and Mrs. B. W. Hogan.



Admiral T. F. Cooper, MC, USN, Commanding Officer of the National Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Maryland, with Brigadier General Moghbel of Iran and Rear Admiral Hu, the Surgeon General of the Chinese Nationalist Naval Medical Corps.



GRADUATION DAY



Rear Admiral T. F. Cooper, MC, USN, Commanding officer of the U. S. National Naval Medical Center, confers certificates of proficiency in medical administration and public health on distinguished physicians in the Armed Forces of NATO, SEATO, and the Pan-American Union Nations.

... Bon voyage and fair winds.



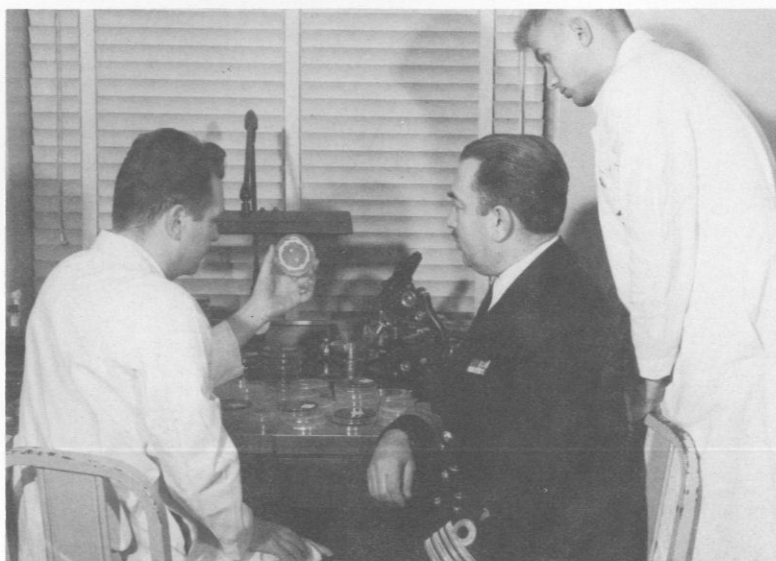
Medical and Dental Observership Training in the Clinical Specialties

PURPOSE

Observership training is provided in the professional aspects of medical specialties and dentistry in various naval hospitals in the continental United States. This type of training affords sufficient flexibility of coverage to suit the special aptitude and field of interest of the individual foreign doctor.

QUALIFICATIONS

Foreign Armed Forces medical or dental officers may apply for this type of training. Training in the surgical sub-specialties requires prior training and experience in general surgery or operative dentistry if the student is to derive the maximum benefit. A necessary prerequisite is a good reading and speaking knowledge of the English language.



The Commanding Officer of the U. S. Naval Dental School at Bethesda, Maryland, welcomes aboard Dental Corps officers of the Philippine Armed Services for post-graduate observership training. Members of the dental profession of the Armed Forces of many nations annually pass these portals.

Observership training in dentistry provides experience by bringing the instructor and student into a close professional relationship.

TYPE OF TRAINING AVAILABLE

A period of up to 12 months in most specialties may be provided. When feasible the applicant will be ordered to the location of his choice.

Observership training is available at the present time in the following specialties:

Anesthesiology	Preventive Medicine
Aviation Medicine	Hospital Administration
Cardiovascular Diseases	Infectious Diseases and Bacteriology
Dermatology and Syphilology	Internal Medicine
Gastroenterology	Neurological Surgery
Ophthalmology	Neurology
Orthopedic Surgery	Psychiatry
Otolaryngology	Radiology
Pathology	Surgery
Thoracic Surgery	

The above specialties may be available at one or more of the following naval hospitals:

San Diego, California	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Oakland, California	St. Albans, New York
Great Lakes, Illinois	Chelsea, Massachusetts
Bethesda, Maryland	Portsmouth, Virginia
School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Florida	
Bethesda Maryland (Naval Medical School)	
Bethesda, Maryland (Naval Dental School)	

HOW TO APPLY

Individual applications shall be submitted by Navy Section MAAG to Chief, Naval Operations (OP-632).



Post-graduate "observerships" intimately allied to medicine enhance the medical officer's effectiveness in making accurate diagnosis and prescribing specific therapy.



Texts and manuals are packaged and mailed to each student dealing with each course and individual assignments within the given course.

Medical Department Correspondence Courses

PURPOSE

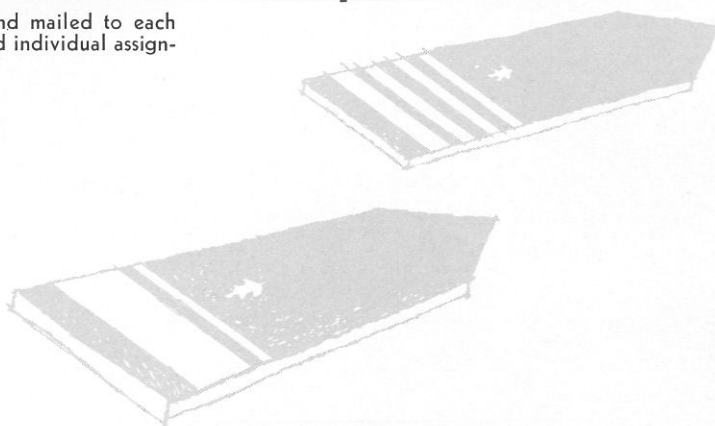
To enable foreign officer naval personnel to enhance their knowledge and proficiency in duties of rank or rate through independent study during off-duty hours.

QUALIFICATIONS

These courses are currently provided for Regular and Reserve officers of the Medical Department of the foreign Armed Forces. A good reading knowledge of the English language is a prerequisite.

COURSES AVAILABLE

The courses include not only those subjects related to specific duties of personnel, but also those which help to broaden their knowledge of medical-military naval matters and to keep abreast of latest developments. A list of the courses will be found on the following page.



Grading of individual assignments in medical correspondence courses is accomplished rapidly by special keyed punch cards that fit a given lesson page. The holes in the key represent the correct answers.



COURSES AVAILABLE

<i>Title and NavPers No.</i>	<i>Assignments</i>		
• Atomic Medicine..... NavPers 10701-A	8	• Low Temperature Sanitation and Cold Weather Medicine..... NavPers 10997-A	3
• Aviation Medicine Practice..... NavPers 10912-A	6	• Medical Service in Joint Oversea Operations.. NavPers 10769	2
• Blood Transfusion, Methods and Procedures.. NavPers 10998-1	8	• Pharmacy and Materia Medica..... NavPers 10999-1	8
• Clinical Laboratory Procedures..... NavPers 10994-A	8	• Physical Medicine in General Practice..... NavPers 10735	7
• Combat and Field Medicine Practice..... NavPers 10706-A	4	• Submarine Medicine Practice..... NavPers 10707-A	6
• Control of Communicable Diseases in Man.. NavPers 10772	6	• Treatment of Chemical Warfare Casualties.... NavPers 10765	3
• Hospital Food Service Management..... NavPers 10767	6	• X-Ray Physics and Technique..... NavPers 10702	4
• Hospital Personnel Administration..... NavPers 10734	5	• Radioisotopes in Medicine..... NavPers 10773	7
• Insect and Rodent Control..... NavPers 10705-A	2	• Tropical Medicine in the Field..... NavPers 10995	12

HOW TO APPLY

Individual application on regular application blanks (Nav Pers 992) shall be forwarded directly to the C. O. NMS, NNMCMC, Bethesda 14, Maryland, by the Chief, Navy Section, Military Assistance Advisory Group.